

The People's Press.

Devoted to Politics, Literature, Agriculture, the Markets and General Information.

VOL. XXXVI.

SALEM, N. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1888.

NO. 50.

Advices from abroad are to the effect that "Scotland yearns for Home Rule almost as earnestly as Ireland."

The Baltimore *American* says that railroad officials are the most unpopular officials before the American public.

Of 181 persons in France claiming to be over 100 years old, a committee threw out 181 after investigation, and the other three were considered doubtful.

The pesky little moth costs the United States Government \$30,000 per year, and is then ahead much of the time. Washington is said to be more infested with this insect than any other town in the land.

From January to July, 1888, twenty-three letter carriers, five clerks, three postmasters and three mail agents went wrong and were arrested. In no case was the sum of money over \$100, and in some it was only \$5. It is strange how such men hold themselves.

In thirteen years, or since 1876, we have exported from this country over 1,000,000,000 bushels of wheat and 95,000,000 barrels of flour, the aggregate value of the two being \$1,797,367,317; while for the preceding fifty-five years we exported 515,177,000 bushels of wheat and 113,937,000 barrels of flour, the aggregate value being \$1,412,930,000.

The "bora" gentleman will have to keep a sharp lookout that his title is not taken away from him. Robert Louis Stevenson, the writer, declares that the most perfect gentleman he ever saw was a servant. In a recent article in the *New American Review* General Sherman corroborates Mr. Stevenson's statement. The "bora" gentleman must assert himself.

Mr. James Payn has mentioned the work of self-denial by the soldiers of the Salvation Army to secure funds for mission work. A good deal has been raised, but no self-denial will evoke a quicker recognition, says the New York *Independent*, than that by which one soldier saved one and sixteen for the fund by going without gas when he had a tooth extracted. He was in earnest.

Just before the revolution in Hawaii, last year, Akia, a Chinese merchant gave King Kalakaua \$1,000 as a bala to secure a valuable license to import and sell opium of the Sandwich Islands. Kalakaua, after receiving the money, which was paid in coin, gave the opium monopoly to another merchant. Akia exposed this duplicity, and aided in overturning the old Minister. He has since died, and his Chinese executors brought suit against the trustees of the king's estate to recover the money. The Supreme Court of the Sandwich Islands gave judgment for the full amount of the claim with interest.

According to the Atlanta *Confederate*, the pronunciation that promises to be one of the diversions of the winter. It is even more exciting than the spelling match and rather more destructive to the lines of contestants. A match held in a city of learning was taken part in by professors, students, teachers and journalists, none of whom were able to pronounce more than three words correctly. The majority went down with decided rapidity. It seemed that the simplest words were the most difficult to pronounce, and such words as "gigantic," "obsolete," "luxury," "unconscious" and "elopement" found ready victims.

M. Mulhall, a British statistician of world-wide fame, has just submitted to the British Association a striking statement of the growth of American resources, wealth, population and industries, in a single generation from 1850 to 1888. During that period American railways have increased 159 per cent.; banking, 158; steam power, 65%; wealth, 65%; manufactures, 40%; education, 315; agriculture, 252; education, 206; population, 179; shipping, 74 per cent. Mr. Mulhall truly says that such figures have never before been applicable to any nation in the world, and concludes by saying that next census will show a population of 61,900,000, and accumulated wealth of 10,000,000,000, or fifty percent greater than the aggregate wealth of Europe ten years ago.

A writer in the *British Medical Journal* sees to explain the causes of longevity. He points out that it is very desirable to have what quietness is possible during brain-work, and the necessity for proper ventilation as a means of maintaining mental energy is well known. If electric lighting was substituted for gas illumination, good digestion is essential to continued work with good lasting power. Late rising and a hurried breakfast, a still more hurried luncheon and rush back to work, followed, at the conclusion of the day, by a heavy meal when the man is wearied, often tend to exhaustion, as much as the unavoidable pressure of the business. A more rational refreshment after heavy brain-work is to partake of light refreshments, and then rest half an hour before dinner; thus the power of digestion and social enjoyment are restored to the man. Probably the chief means of preparing a man to withstand the wear of business life is by a careful training, both physical and mental, before he enters upon the struggle and wear of business. One means of increasing the chances of longevity is by training the child wisely. Many a premature breakdown of health is due to that want of preliminary exercise, which would not be neglected by the athlete without disaster.

A CORNER IN WHEAT.

An old man sat in a dingy room, and a queer old man was he; He was aangle and point from his elbow joint. To the cap of his awkward knee, His hair was long and his face was long, And as sad as a face could be, But his eyes were bright with a dangerous light.

As he hummed with ghoulish glee;

"Only a penny a loaf,

"Only a penny a loaf to the poor,

"Tis only a penny a loaf,

"Only a penny a loaf,

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1888.

[Entered as second class matter at Post Office at Salem, N. C.]

STATE NEWS.

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—More discoveries of coal in Orange county are announced. The coal is said to be of superior quality.

—The iron-beds in Catawba county, which are said to be very rich, with ore of high quality, are to be developed.

—Judge Montgomery has resigned, and the Governor has appointed Col. R. F. Armfield, of Statesville, to succeed him.

—The business outlook throughout the country is not so encouraging as at the close of last week.

—The Chicago chief of police has determined to put a stop to all Anarchist demonstrations in that city.

—A second test of the Bessemer cast steel gun at Annapolis resulted in the bursting of the great gun into a thousand fragments.

—A severe earthquake shock was felt on Friday morning at various points in Canada. It lasted half a minute. No damages.

—Wetherell, who had murdered four persons, was taken from the jail of Carson City, Colorado, and lynched on the night of the 5th inst.

—Elaborate preparations are being made for the Centennial celebration of Georgetown College. Visiting clergymen are expected from all parts of Europe and America.

—A riot occurred at a coal mine at Revere, Mo., between Swedes and striking miners on the night of the 5th inst., during which a number of men were severely wounded.

—Another stage robbery in California on the night of the 6th inst., seven miles north of San Francisco, of the Express box and two mail bags. Loss unknown but supposed to be heavy.

—It is reported that the oyster pirates in Chesapeake bay are causing considerable trouble. A large quantity of oysters have been stolen. The pirates have 200 boats, manned by 1000 men.

—Heavy frost at Jacksonville, Fla., on the 7th inst., and the yellow fever at that place, and at Gainesville is at an end.

Total cases 4705, total deaths 412.

—Nothing of much importance in Congress. The tariff bill is being considered in the Senate. A resolution was introduced, proposing a constitutional amendment, increasing the Presidential term to 6 years.

The river and harbor bill has been completed; it appropriates \$19,000,000.

THE BIRMINGHAM RIOT.

The night of the 8th instant was one of great excitement in Birmingham, Ala. The people were after lynching one Hawes whose crime is given below.

Hawes was arrested for the murder of his wife and child, Hawes, his wife, two children, and a colored woman named Bryan, lived near Lakeview. Acting as a single man, Hawes engaged himself to Miss Storey, of Columbus, Miss., some time ago, and has been trying ever since by bad treatment to make his wife leave him. The divorce courts failed to free him of her. Saturday week he became very angry with his wife, and, it is supposed, struck her a fatal blow with a large stick which was found in the house they occupied. The two little girls were witnesses. Then turning the children over to the care of the Bryant woman, he split his wife's head with an axe, to be sure that she was dead, took her in a large sack on his back to the lake, only a few yards distant, and dumped her in after having tied weights to her body. He and the woman in some way disposed of the little girl Irene.

It is not believed that May saw the murder of her mother, but she knew too much, and the father, for his own protection, had to get rid of her also. He took her to East Lake, another suburb, and during the night chloroformed her and cast her little body into the water, where it was found the following day.

The father left on the next train for Columbus and married Miss Story. He was taken from her side while on his bridal tour, and lodged in the Birmingham jail.

On Saturday night last a mob of some 2,000 or 3,000 people gathered in the streets near the jail, and although about 50 officers armed with Winchester rifles warned them to keep off, they did not heed the warning and pressed forward, and were fired upon by the posse causing the death of nine of the citizens, among them Postmaster Throckmorton who was endeavoring to turn the mob back. Most of those killed were endeavoring to quiet the disturbance. It is truly distressing, and the Sheriff is blamed with too hasty action.

The Governor of the State justifies Sheriff Smith, who, however, is in jail on a charge of murder, while the Chief of Police is out under a bond of \$10,000.

METHODIST STATISTICS.—The report to the North Carolina Methodist Conference shows a total membership of 89,152—a gain of 2,607 over last year; Sunday-school scholars and teachers, 58,720—a gain of 8,336; collections for foreign missions, \$13,125.61; domestic missions, \$7,167.78. The Conference Board of Charities distributed in the conference over \$6,000 to worn-out preachers and to widows and orphans of deceased preachers. The Board of Missions recommends \$11,000 to be collected for home missions and \$18,000 for foreign missions.

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—R. M. Miller & Son and E.

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TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1888.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Our patrons who wish to pay in wood, will please deliver it with out delay, as we need it.

Examination of Public School Teachers at the Court-house on the 13th, 14th and 15th inst.
A. L. BETNER, Co. Supt.

Twenty-five marriage licenses were issued in this county during November.

A hydrant has been placed in front of the Salem Fire Company's Engine house.

It is positively announced that tracklaying on the Roanoke & Southern Railroad will commence about the 15th inst.

On the 29th of November, near High Point, the new residence and kitchen of Charles J. Johnson were destroyed by fire. Loss, \$2,200. Insurance, \$1,500.

Rev. H. A. Brown, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Winston, delivered his eleventh anniversary sermon as pastor of that congregation last Sunday morning.

FOR RENT.—Two rooms, suitable for small family. Apply to C. E. CRIST.

Genuine Meerschaum Pipes, Cigar and Cigarette Holders at ASHCRAFT & OWENS, Winston.

Our Mayor has had posted information to the effect that the boys can explode firecrackers on Christmas Eve and Christmas Day, except during church services and a half hour before and after such services. Care must be taken that no damage of any kind is done.

F. E. Keehn slaughtered two hogs weighing 222 and 175.

A. N. Reich slaughtered 4 hogs, weighing 515, 378, 335 and 311. The heaviest was 2 years old; the others nearly 1 year old.

J. R. Johnston killed two, 1 year old, weighing 419 and 375.

The following numbers form the insolvent taxes in this county as posted by Sheriff Boyer:

Abbott's Creek, 5; Belews Creek, 25; Broadway, 15; Bethania, 7; Kermersville, 34; Lewisville, 14; Middle Fork, 11; Old Richmond, 5; South Fork, 12; Old Town, 7; Salem Chapel, 14; Vienna, 8; Winston, 99; unlsted, 150.

BLANK BOOKS.—We have just added a complete assortment of Blank Books to our stock. ASHCRAFT & OWENS, Druggists, Winston.

Winston Sentinel.—A dark bay mare was stolen from the stables of G. W. Suratt, at Jackson-on-Hill, Davidson county, Sunday night, Nov. 25th. The thief, a young man by the name of Dobey, sold the animal to Wm. Flynt, of Forsyth county, and then skipped. The horse was brought to Winston last Saturday by Mr. Flynt when it was placed in charge of jailor Bradford. Monday Mr. Suratt came to Winston and attested that the mare was the one stolen from his stable on the night above stated, whereupon it was turned over to him.

The following officers of the Knights of Honor elected at their hall on Tuesday evening:

Deputy T. B. Douthit.

Vice-Dictator—L. W. Pegram.

Asst. Dictator—E. E. Hege.

Reporter—H. T. Basison.

Fin. Reporter—P. W. Crutchfield.

Chaplain—C. C. Vogler.

Guide—W. E. Martin.

Treas.—R. D. Johnston.

Guardian—H. L. Shore.

Secretary—J. H. Johnston.

—Why do you cough when a twenty-five cent bottle of Dr. Flynt's Cough Syrup will relieve you? For sale by Dr. SHAFFER, Druggist, Salem, N. C.

Five Forks Stokes Co., N. C., Dec. 8, 1888.

Mr. Editors.—I give below the weight of a few hogs killed in this section.

Samuel Schaub, 2, 404, 310; S. E. Grable, 1, 350; Isaac Creager, 2, both 602 at 12 months; William Mcree, 1, 12 months old, 3894; Silas Hendrix, 3, 9 months old, t. d. 500.

There is a great complaint over the county of minks killing chickens, and rats are plenty.

Last summer the rats were so bad at a neighbor's barn, that he could not put corn in the trough for his horses unless the hogs were immediately, else the rats would eat the corn right away before the horses go in. Our neighbor took all hands one day and made a rail on the rats, and kill'd seventy-five, W. F. G.

The Twin-City Hospital.

The T. C. H. Association takes this method of acknowledging and returning thanks to donors for kind remembrance of the Hospital, as shown by the gifts, both in cash and material that gratified many hearts on Thanksgiving Day. And while we are on the subject, perhaps it may interest some reader to know something of the work that the Hospital is doing.

During the year ending Dec. 1st, forty-two patients were carefully treated and nursed there, and though there were cases of surgery, pneumonia, fever, &c., some of which were more or less critical, there was only one death in that time.

To our physicians we owe a great debt of gratitude for their untiring care and ready skillful practice, to which the success of the institution is largely due. To them and other friends we tender our sincere thanks for what they have done, and ask that they help us further the good work which, though begun in a small way, we trust to make a factor for good and usefulness in our community.

Mrs. R. W. BELO,
Secretary.

DAVIDSON COUNTY

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—There were during the year ending November 30, 1888, ninety-one white schools in this county, having an average duration of 13 1/2 weeks, and 22 colored schools having an average of duration of 17 5/11 weeks. The average attendance in the white schools was 2,430 and in the colored schools, 452. The average salary of white male teachers per month was \$26.75, of white female teachers, \$19.50, of colored male teachers, \$21.90, of colored female teachers, \$12.50. This, I think, shows the longest term of public schools ever held in Davidson county, and the highest average salary ever paid the teachers in the county. At Shuloh, Tyro, Holly Grove and Bethesda, the public schools were taught by the teachers in the respective academies, and I thus gave all the children the benefit of better instruction than is usually afforded by public schools. Davidson ought to be proud of her last year's public school record.

EMERY E. RAPER.
—*Dispatch.*

A list of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., for the week ending Dec. 8, 1888:

Ladies.

Mrs. Sophie Cline, Miss R. C. Holland, Miss Adda Meyers, Miss Malissa Myers, Mrs. S. E. Phillips, Mrs. Wm. Richardson, Miss Barbara Zaigler.

Mr. Ed. L. Ball & Co., Mr. N. L. Charles, Mr. Robert Eridge, Mr. John Fuhr, Mr. Henry Gandy, Co., Mr. J. A. Rominger, Mr. W. R. Ringer, Rev. Zachariah Simmons, Mr. J. O. Tesh, Mr. R. W. Westmoreland, Messrs. H. J. Williams & Co., Mr. John D. Wright.

Persons calling for these letters should say *Acknowledged* and are required to pay to me.

T. B. DOUTHIT, P. M.

—For Coughs, Croup, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Soreness of Throat and Lungs, use Dr. Flint's Cough Syrup, weighing 515, 378, 335 and 311.

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Methodist Episcopal Appointments.

GREENSBORO DISTRICT.—S. D. Adams, Presiding Elder.

Greensboro, West Market St.—J. E. Mann.

Greensboro, Centenary — E. L. Stampe.

Gafford circuit—J. B. Carpenter.

Pleasant Garden circuit—M. C. Field.

Kernersville circuit—T. H. Peacock.

Missionary to Nagoya, Japan—L. L. Albright.

A pleasant incident of the session was the presentation of a handsome gold watch to the retiring presiden, Rev. T. J. Ogburn, from the Conference and other friends, as a mark of their appreciation of his faithful services as president.

Editor Central Protestant—J. L. MacEachan.

SUPPLEMENT.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Congress of the United States:

As you assemble for the discharge of the duties you have assumed, as the representatives of a free and generous nation, your meeting is marked by an interesting and impressive incident. With the expiration of the present session of Congress, the first century of our constitutional existence as a nation will be completed.

Our century for 100 years is not sufficient to assure us that we no longer have dangers to fear in the main, with all its promised blessings of a government founded upon the freedom of the people. This time rather admonishes us to soberly inquire whether in the past we have always closely kept in the course of safety, and whether we have before us a way plain and clear which leads to the world of fitness of the American people.

When the first session of the Government was undertaken, the chart adopted for our guidance was the Constitution. Departure from the lines there laid down is failure. It is only by strict adherence to the direction they indicate and by restraint within the limitations they fix that we can furnish proof to the world of the fitness of the American people.

The equal and exact justice of which we boast as the underlying principle of our institutions should not be confined to the relations of our citizens to each other. The Government itself is under bond to the American people that in the exercise of its functions and powers it will deal with the body of the nation in a manner scrupulously honest and fair and absolutely just. It has agreed that American citizens shall be the only credential necessary to satisfy the law of equality before the law, and that no condition in life shall give rise to discrimination in the treatment of the people by their Government.

The citizen of our republic in its early days rigidly insisted upon full compliance with the letter of the law, and in so muching out before him a clear field for individual endeavor. His tribute to the support of his Government was measured by the cost of its economical maintenance, and he was secure in the enjoyment of the remaining recompense of his steady and contented toil. In those days the frugality of the people was a source of strength to the Government, and was enforced by the free thought and intelligent suffrage of the citizen. Combinations, monopolies and aggregations of capital were either avoided or sternly regulated and restrained. The pomp and glitter of Governments less free offered no temptation and presented no delusion to the plain people, who, side by side, in friendly competition, were the chief implement and dignity of man, for the solution of the problem of free government, and for the achievement of the grand destiny awaiting the land which God had given them.

A century has passed. Our cities are the crowning places of wealth and luxury; our manufacturing fields forever ne'er dreamt of by the fathers of the Republic; our business men are madly striving for wealth and riches, and immense aggregations of capital outrun the imagination in the magnitude of their undertakings. We view with pride and satisfaction this bright picture of our country's growth and prosperity, while only a desolate earth develops a sombre shading. Upon more careful inspection we find the wealth and luxury of one class mingled with poverty and wretchedness and an oppressive toll. A crowded and constantly increasing urban population suggests the impoverishment of rural sections and disconnection with agricultural pursuits. The farmer, not satiated with his father's simple and laborious toil, joins the eager chase for easily acquired wealth. We discover that the fortunes realized by our manufacturers are no longer solely the reward of sturdy industry and enlightened foresight, but that they result from the discriminating favor of the Government, and are largely based upon undue exactions from the masses of our people. The gulf between employers and the employed is constantly widening and classes are rapidly forming, one comprising the very rich and powerful, while another are found the toiling poor.

As we view the achievements of aggregated capital, we discover the existence of Trusts, cartels and monopolies, while the citizen is strangled in the rear or is trampled to death beneath the iron heel. Corporations, which should be the carefully restrained creatures of the law and the servants of the people, are fast becoming the people's masters.

UNNECESSARY TAXATION.

Still congratulating ourselves upon the wealth and prosperity of our country, and complacently contemplating every incident of change inseparable from these conditions, it is our duty as patriotic citizens to inquire at the present stage of our progress how the bond of the Government made with the people has been kept and performed. Instead of limiting the tribute drawn from our citizens to the necessities of its economic administration, the Government persists in exacting from the substance of the people, millions which Treasury. This flagrant injustice and this breach of faith and obligation add to extort the danger attending the depreciation of the currency of the country from the legitimate channels of business. Under the same laws by which these results are produced, the Government permits millions more to be added to the cost of the living of more people and to be taken from our consumers, which unreasonably swell the profits of a small but powerful monopoly.

The people must still be taxed for the support of the Government under the operation of tariff laws. But to the extent that the numerous citizens are inordinately tortured by taxation for public purposes, and for the benefit of a favored few, the Government, under pretext of an exercise of its taxing power, enters gratuitously into partnership with these favorites, to their advantage, and to the injury of a vast majority of our people.

This is not equality before the law.

The excessive taxation is injurious to the health of our entire political system. It stifles, in those for whose benefit it is derived, all patriotic love of country, and substitutes in its place selfish greed and grasping avarice. Devotion to American citizenship for its own sake and for what it should accomplish as a motive to our nation's advancement and the happiness of the people, is displaced by the assumption that the Government, instead of being the embodiment of equality, is but an instrumentality through which especial and individual advantages are to be gained.

The arrogance of this assumption is unconcealed. It appears in the sordid disregard of all but personal interests, in the refusal to aid the benefit of others one iota of selfish advantage, and in computations to perpetuate such advantages through efforts to control legislation and improperly influence the suffrages of the people.

The grievances of those not included within the circle of these beneficiaries, when fully realized, will surely arouse irritation and discontent among the rest of the world; their lands are declining in value while their debts increase; but, without compensating the favor they are forced by the will of the Government to pay, for the benefit of others, such enhanced prices for the things they need, that the scanty returns of their labor

fail to furnish their support or leave no margin for accumulation.

The people, long enfranchised from all disabilities, and as long as the cry of their wages are endangered by a wise demand through such revision, steadier employment, cheaper means of living in their homes, freedom for themselves, and their children from the doom of perpetual servitude, and the open door to their advancement beyond the narrow limits of their birth.

Others of our citizens whose comforts and conveniences are measured by moderate salaries and fixed wages will insist upon the fairness and justice of cheapening the cost of necessities for themselves and their families.

When to the selfishness of the Beneficiaries of unjust discrimination under our laws we add the discontent of those who suffer from discrimination, we realize the fact that the beneficent purposes of our Government, dependent upon the patriotism of contentment of our people, are endangered.

COSMISM OF CAPITAL.

Capitalism is a hateful thing, and a menace to peace and organized government. But the outcome of combined wealth and capital, the outcome of mutual trust and selflessness, which insidiously undermines the justice and integrity of free institutions, is not less dangerous than the communism of opressed poverty and toil which, exasperated by injustice and discontent, attacks with disorder the citadel of rule.

He now who proposes that the Government shall protect the rich and that they in turn will care for the poor of our countrymen who suffer under present conditions. Such a revision should receive the support of all who love that justice and equality due to American citizenship, of all who realize that in this justice and equality our Government finds its strength and its power to protect the weak and the poor, of all who believe that the contented competence and comfort of many accord better with the spirit of our institutions than colossal fortunes unfairly gathered in the hands of a few, of all who appreciate that the fortitude and frankness among our people, which recognize the virtues of every American interest, are the surest signs of our national progress, and of all who desire to see the products of American skill and industry in every market of the world, with a resulting restoration of American commerce.

The necessity of the reduction of our revenue is so apparent as to be generally conceded. But the means by which this end is to be accomplished, and the sum of direct benefit which shall accrue to the public, present a controversy of the utmost importance. There should be no scheme accepted as satisfactory by which the burdens of the people are only apparently removed. Extravagant appropriations of public money, and not be incurred, either as a means of reducing the taxes to be paid, or as a further refunding for reducing tax rates. Existing evils and injustice should be honestly recognized, boldly met, and effectively remedied. There should be no cessation of the struggle until a plan is perfected, fair and conservative enough to excite no apprehension, and granting favors to none—dispensing its blessings like the dew of heaven, unseen and unfelt, save in the freshness and beauty they contribute to produce. It is such a government that the genius of our people requires—such an one only which our States may remain for ages to come, united, prosperous, and free.

In pursuance of a constitutional provision requiring the President from time to time to give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, I have the satisfaction to announce that the close of the year finds the United States in the enjoyment of domestic tranquillity and at peace with all the nations.

Since my last annual message our foreign relations have been strengthened and improved by performances of international good offices and by new and renewed treaties of amity, commerce, and reciprocal extradition of criminals.

These international questions which still await settlement are all reasonably within the domain of peaceful negotiation, and there is no existing subject of dispute between the United States and any foreign power that is not susceptible of satisfactory adjustment by frank diplomatic treatment.

OUR RELATIONS WITH CANADA.

The question between Great Britain and the United States relating to the rights of American fishermen, under treaty and international comity, in the territorial waters of Canada and Newfoundland, I regret to say are not yet satisfactorily adjusted.

These matters were fully treated in my message to the Senate of February 20, 1888, together with which convention, concluded under my authority with Her Majesty's Government on the 1st of February, 1887, for the removal of all causes of misunderstanding, was submitted by me for the approval of the Senate. This treaty having been rejected by the Senate, I transmitted a message to the Congress on the 23d of August last, renewing the transactions and submitting for consideration the recommendations for legislation concerning the international questions involved. Afterward, on the 21st of September, in response to a resolution of the Senate, I again communicated fully all the information in my possession as to the action of the Government of Canada affecting the commercial relations between the United States and the United States, including the treatment of American fishing vessels in the ports and waters of North America. These communications have all been published, and therefore opened to the knowledge of both Houses of Congress, although two were addressed to the Senate alone.

A few of the numerous illustrations of this condition may be stated.

The crowded condition of the calendar of the Supreme Court, and the delay to suits and denial of justice resulting therefrom, has strongly urged upon the attention of the Congress the plan for the relief of the situation approved by these well advised to judge of its merits. While this subject remains without effective consideration many laws have been passed providing for the holding of terms of inferior courts, or places to suit the convenience of localities, or to lay the foundation of an application for the erection of a circuit building.

Repeated recommendations have been submitted for the amendment or change of the laws relating to our public lands so that their spoliation and diversion to other uses than as homes for honest settlers might be prevented. While a measure to meet this conceded necessity of reform remains awaiting the action of the Congress, many claims valid and honest are unexpended for public buildings and other improvements, representations scarcely claimed to be related to public needs and necessities. The extent to which the consideration of such matters subordinate and postpone action upon subjects of great public importance, but involving no special private or partisan interest, should arrest attention and lead to reformation.

NECESSARY LEGISLATION.

These ideas have been unhappily much encouraged by legislative acquisitiveness. Relief from contracts made with the Government is too easily procured by the Government by proof is often supplied no better consideration than the wealth of the Government and the poverty of the claimant; gratuities in the form of pensions are granted upon no other real ground than the neediness of the claimant, or for reasons less valid and honest and unexpended for public buildings and other improvements.

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Persia has established diplomatic representation at this capital and has evinced very great interest in the enterprise and achievement of our citizens. I am, therefore, hopeful that beneficial commercial relations between the two countries may be brought about.

I announce with sincere regret that Hayti has again become the theatre of insurrection, disorder, and bloodshed. The titular Government of President Salomon has been forced by overthrown and driven out of the country. France, whose he has since died. The former power has since been usurped amid the war of factions for his empire since the expulsion of President Salomon, that no Government constituted by the will of the Haytian people has been recognized as administering the affairs of that country. Our representative has been instructed to abstain from interference between the two countries.

A revision of our pension laws could easily be made which would rest upon just principles and provide for every worthy applicant. The general pension laws remain confused and imperfect, hundreds of private pension laws are annually passed, which are the sources of unjust discrimination and popular demoralization.

Appropriations bills for the support of the Government are defaced by items and provisions to meet private ends, and it is freely asserted by responsible and experienced partisans that a bill appropriating money for public internal improvement would fail to meet with favor unless it contained items more for public than for private advantage than for public benefit.

These statements can be much emphasized by an ascertainment of the proportion of Federal legislation which either bears upon its face its private character or which, upon examination, develops such a motive power.

And yet the people wait and expect from their chosen representatives patriotic action as will advance the welfare of the entire country; and this expectation can only be answered by the performance of public duty with unselfish purpose. Our mission among the nations of the earth, and our success in accomplishing the work God has given us to do, require of those intrusted with the making and execution of our laws perfect devotion above all other things.

This devotion will lead us to strong' resist all impiety of constitutional limitations of Federal power, and to persistently check the increasing tendency to extend the scope of Federal legislation into the domain of State and local government, upon the plea of subserving the public welfare.

The partition of the parts between proper subjects of Federal and local care and regulation is of such importance under the Constitution, which is the law of our very existence, that no consideration of expediency or sentiment should tempt us to enter upon doubtful ground.

We have undertaken a task, and I have been enabled shortly to submit an effective and satisfactory conventional project with the maritime powers for the approval of the Senate.

The coastal boundary between our Alaskan possessions and British Columbia, I regret to say, has not received the attention demanded by its importance, and which of several occasions the obstacles to its recognition and demarcation of the boundary line, as it is recited in the treaty with Russia under which Alaska was ceded to the United States, renders it absolutely requisite for the prevention of international jurisdictional contention, and for the arbitration of disputes for the recognition and demarcation of the boundary line, which was made in the treaty with Russia.

The long pending boundary dispute between Costa Rica and Nicaragua was referred to my arbitration, and by an award made in the year of our Lord 1887.

The Empire of Brazil, in abolishing the last vestige of slavery among Christian nations, called forth the earnest congratulations of this Government in expression of the cordial sympathies of our people.

The claims of nearly all other countries against Chile, guerra de los pueblos, with Bolivia and Peru, have been disposed of, either by arbitration or lump settlement.

Similar claims of our citizens will continue to be urged upon the Chilean Government and it is hoped will not be subject to further delays.

A comprehensive treaty of amity and commerce with Peru was proclaimed on November 1, 1887, and it is expected that under its operation mutual prosperity and good understanding will be promoted.

In pursuance of the policy of arbitration, a treaty to settle the claim of Santos, an American citizen, against Ecuador, has been concluded under my authority, and will be submitted for the approval of the Senate.

The claim of the United States against the Caribe Province of Venezuela, and of Van Bokken against Hayti will probably be made, and I trust the principle of such settlements may be extended in practice under the approval of the Senate.

The due protection of our citizens of French origin or descent, from claim of military service in the event of their returning to France, is a matter of great importance, and which will be referred to the appropriate committee of the Senate.

In the absence of the claimant, which was laid before the Senate, I have the pleasure to inform you that the claimant, the history of events in these islands, will be found in the report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

I renew my recommendation of two years for the passage of a bill for the refunding of certain German steamer tonnage, and for the payment of tonnage dues illegally exacted.

On the 13th of April last I laid before the House of Representatives full information and all correspondence respecting our interests in Samoa; and in the subsequent correspondence which will be laid before you in due course, the history of events in these islands will be found.

In a message accompanying my annual report on the 1st day of October last, of the bill for the exclusion of Chinese laborers, I had for the information of Congress of full information and all correspondence touching the negotiation of the same, which concluded on the 12th day of March, 1888, and which, having been confirmed by the Senate with certain amendments, was rejected by the Chinese Government. This message contained a recommendation that a sum of money be appropriated as compensation to Chinese subjects who had suffered injuries at the hands of the Chinese authorities under the direction of his son, the late Emperor of Caracca.

Twice within the last year has the imperial household of Germany been visited by death, and I have hastened to express the sorrow of these people and their appreciation of the lofty character of the late aged Emperor William, and their sympathy with the heroism under steering of his son, the late Emperor of Germany.

I trust the representations of the Chinese subjects will be received with the same courtesy and frankness as the representations of the Chinese subjects who had suffered injuries at the hands of the Chinese authorities under the direction of his son, the late Emperor of Caracca.

With every confidence in the ability of the Chinese Government to make good the loss sustained by the Chinese subjects, I trust the prompt confirmation by both parties of the supplementary action referred to, will avert the need of legislative or other action to prevent the loss of the Chinese subjects.

As authorized by the Congress, preliminary steps have been taken for the assembling of the representatives of South and Central American States, together with those of Mexico, Hayti, and San Domingo, to discuss sundry commercial and financial topics.

Excepting in these cases, from reasons of contiguity of territory, and the proximity of a common border line incapable of being guarded, reciprocal commercial treaties may be found expedient, it is believed that commerce at policies inducing freer mutual exchange of products can be most advanced by agreement by independent but co-operative legislation. In this no last moment the control of our taxation for revenue will always be retained in our own hands unrestricted by conventional agreements with other governments.

In conformity also with Congressional authority the maritime powers have been invited to send delegations to Washington, in April next, upon the practicalities of devising uniform rules and measures for the greater security of life and property at sea. A discussion to accept on the part of a number of the powers has already been manifested, and if the co-operation of the nations chiefly interested shall be secured, important results will be obtained.

The act of June 20, 1887, and the acts of the Congress relating to the same, have given rise to extended correspondence with foreign nations, with whom we have existing treaties of navigation and commerce, and have caused wide and regrettable divergence of opinion in relation to the imposition of the duties referred to. These questions are important, and I shall make them the subject of a special and more detailed communication at the present session.

REVISION OF OUR NATURALIZATION LAWS.

With the rapid increase of immigration to our country and the facilities of modern travel abroad of our citizens, afforded by our naturalization laws call for careful revision.

The easy and unguarded manner in which certificates of American citizenship can now be obtained has induced a class, unfortunately large, to avail themselves of the opportunity to become absolved from allegiance to the native land, and yet, by a foreign residence, escape the duty and contribution of service to their country.

Thus while the duties of citizenship to the United States may make prompt a call for its protection and demand its intervention in their behalf, international complications of a serious nature arise, and the consequences of the conduct of the Department distract the great number and complexity of questions which have been raised.

Our laws regulating the issue of passports should be carefully revised, and the institution of a central bureau of registration at the capital is again recommended.

By a careful examination of the laws of naturalization in the United States, it would be seen that many cases of spurious citizenship would be detected and unjust responsibilities would be avoided.

by advice and counsel with the suffrages of the American citizens, during the crisis of the Presidential election, than now at hand, and also in his subsequent public declamation to justify his action, superadding imputation of the Executive and Senate of the United States, in connection with important questions now pending in controversy between the two Governments.

The officer thus committed was most grossly violating the good relations of the United States and Great Britain, constituting a gross breach of diplomatic privilege, and an invasion of the purely domestic affairs and essential sovereignty of the Government to which the encroachment was accredited.

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Proclamation was duly made on the 9th day of November, 1887, of the conventional character of the treaty of June 3, 1875, with Hawaii, and of the obligations of such special and confidential intercourse which had been created.

In the vast field of Oriental commerce unfolded from our Pacific borders, no feature presents stronger recommendations for Congressional action than the establishment of communication by submarine telegraph with Honolulu, the geographical position of the Hawaian group, in relation to our Pacific States, creates mutual interdependency and mutual interest of which present treaties were intended to foster, and which make close communication on a logical and commercial necessity.

The wisdom of concluding a treaty of commerce and reciprocity with Mexico has been heretofore stated in my

